

Suffolk Cooperative Library System

Sexual Harassment Policy

Introduction

The Suffolk Cooperative Library System is committed to maintaining a workplace free from sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is a form of workplace discrimination. SCLS has a zero-tolerance policy for any form of sexual harassment, and all employees are required to work in a manner that prevents sexual harassment in the workplace. This Policy is one component of SCLS commitment to a discrimination-free work environment.

Sexual harassment is against the law. All employees have a legal right to a workplace free from sexual harassment, and employees can enforce this right by filing a complaint internally with SCLS, or with a government agency or in court under federal, state or local antidiscrimination laws.

SCLS Policy applies to all employees, applicants for employment, interns, whether paid or unpaid, contractors and persons conducting business with SCLS.

Sexual harassment will not be tolerated. Any employee or individual covered by this policy who engages in sexual harassment or retaliation will be subject to remedial and/or disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

Retaliation Prohibition: No person covered by this Policy shall be subject to adverse employment action including being discharged, disciplined, discriminated against, or otherwise subject to adverse employment action because the employee reports an incident of sexual harassment, provides information, or otherwise assists in any investigation of a sexual harassment complaint. SCLS has a zero-tolerance policy for such retaliation against anyone who, in good faith complains or provides information about suspected sexual harassment. Any employee of SCLS who retaliates against anyone involved in a sexual harassment investigation will be subjected to disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Any employee, paid or unpaid intern, or non-employee working in the workplace who believes they have been subject to such retaliation should inform a supervisor, administrator, or the Director. Any employee, paid or unpaid intern or non-employee who believes they have been a victim of such retaliation may also seek

compensation in other available forums, as explained below in the section on Legal Protections.

Sexual harassment is offensive, is a violation of our policies, is unlawful, and subjects SCLS to liability for harm to victims of sexual harassment. Harassers may also be individually subject to liability. Employees of every level who engage in sexual harassment, including managers and supervisors who engage in sexual harassment or who knowingly allow such behavior to continue, will be penalized for such misconduct.

SCLS will conduct a prompt, thorough and confidential investigation that ensures due process for all parties, whenever management receives a complaint about sexual harassment, or otherwise knows of possible sexual harassment occurring. Effective corrective action will be taken whenever sexual harassment is found to have occurred. All employees, including managers and supervisors, are required to cooperate with any internal investigation of sexual harassment.

All employees are encouraged to report any harassment or behaviors that violate this policy. SCLS will provide all employees a complaint form for employees to report harassment and file complaints.

Managers and supervisors are required to report any complaint that they receive, or any harassment that they observe to the Director.

This policy applies to all employees, paid or unpaid interns, and non-employees and all must follow and uphold this policy. This policy must be posted prominently in all work locations and be provided to employees upon hiring.

What Is Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination and is unlawful under federal, state, and local law. Sexual harassment includes harassment on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and the status of being transgender.

Sexual harassment includes unwelcome conduct which is either of a sexual nature, or which is directed at an individual because of that individual's sex when:

Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's

work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment, even if the complaining individual is not the intended target of the sexual harassment;

Such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment; or

Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting an individual's employment. A sexually harassing hostile work environment consists of words, signs, jokes, pranks, intimidation or physical violence which are of a sexual nature, or which are directed at an individual because of that individual's sex. Sexual harassment also consists of any unwanted verbal or physical advances, sexually explicit derogatory statements or sexually discriminatory remarks made by someone which are offensive or objectionable to the recipient, which cause the recipient discomfort or humiliation, which interfere with the recipient's job performance.

Sexual harassment also occurs when a person in authority tries to trade job benefits for sexual favors. This can include hiring, promotion, continued employment or any other terms, conditions or privileges of employment. This is also called "quid pro quo" harassment.

Any employee who feels harassed should complain so that any violation of this policy can be corrected promptly. Any harassing conduct, even a single incident, can be addressed under this policy.

Examples of sexual harassment

The following describes some of the types of acts that may be unlawful sexual harassment and that are strictly prohibited:

Physical assaults of a sexual nature, such as:

Touching, pinching, patting, grabbing, brushing against another employee's body or poking another employee's body;

Rape, sexual battery, molestation or attempts to commit these assaults.

Unwanted sexual advances or propositions, such as:

Requests for sexual favors accompanied by implied or overt threats concerning the victim's job performance evaluation, a promotion or other job benefits or detriments;

Subtle or obvious pressure for unwelcome sexual activities.

Sexually oriented gestures, noises, remarks, jokes or comments about a person's sexuality or sexual experience, which create a hostile work environment.

Sexual or discriminatory displays or publications anywhere in the workplace, such as:

Displaying pictures, posters, calendars, graffiti, objects, promotional material, reading materials or other materials that are sexually demeaning or pornographic. This includes such sexual displays on workplace computers or cell phones and sharing such displays while in the workplace.

Hostile actions taken against an individual because of that individual's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and the status of being transgender, such as:

Interfering with, destroying or damaging a person's workstation, tools or equipment, or otherwise interfering with the individual's ability to perform the job;

Sabotaging an individual's work;

Bullying, yelling, name-calling.

Who can be a target of sexual harassment

Sexual harassment can occur between any individuals, regardless of their sex or gender. New York Law protects employees, paid or unpaid interns, and non-employees, including independent contractors, and those employed by companies contracting to provide services in the workplace. A perpetrator of sexual harassment can be a superior, a subordinate, a coworker or anyone in the workplace including an independent contractor, contract worker, vendor, client, customer or visitor.

Where can sexual harassment occur

Unlawful sexual harassment is not limited to the physical workplace itself. It can occur while employees are traveling for business or at employer sponsored events or parties. Calls, texts, emails, and social media usage by employees can constitute unlawful workplace harassment, even if they occur away from the workplace premises or not during work hours.

What is Retaliation

Unlawful retaliation can be any action that would keep a worker from coming forward to make or support a sexual harassment claim. Adverse action need not be job-related or occur in the workplace to constitute unlawful retaliation.

Such retaliation is unlawful under federal, state, and (where applicable) local law. The New York State Human Rights Law protects any individual who has engaged in "protected activity." Protected activity occurs when a person has:

Filed a complaint of sexual harassment, either internally or with any anti-discrimination agency;

Testified or assisted in a proceeding involving sexual harassment under the Human Rights Law or other anti-discrimination law;

Opposed sexual harassment by making a verbal or informal complaint to management, or by simply informing a supervisor or manager of harassment;

Complained that another employee has been sexually harassed; or

Encouraged a fellow employee to report harassment.

Reporting Sexual Harassment

Preventing sexual harassment is everyone's responsibility. SCLS cannot prevent or remedy sexual harassment unless it knows about it. Any employee, paid or unpaid intern or non-employee who has been subjected to behavior that may constitute sexual harassment is encouraged to report such behavior to a supervisor, administrator or the Director. Anyone who witnesses or becomes aware of potential instances of sexual harassment should report such behavior to a supervisor, administrator or the Director.

Reports of sexual harassment may be made verbally or in writing. A form for submission of a written complaint is attached to this Policy, and all employees are encouraged to use this complaint form. Employees who are reporting sexual harassment on behalf of other employees should use the complaint form and note that it is on another employee's behalf.

Employees, paid or unpaid interns or non-employees who believe they have been a victim of sexual harassment may also seek assistance in other available forums, as explained below in the section on Legal Protections.

Supervisory Responsibilities

All supervisors and managers who receive a complaint or information about suspected sexual harassment, observe what may be sexually harassing behavior or for any reason suspect that sexual harassment is occurring, are required to report such suspected sexual harassment to the Director.

In addition to being subject to discipline if they engaged in sexually harassing conduct themselves, supervisors and managers will be subject to discipline for failing to report suspected sexual harassment or otherwise knowingly allowing sexual harassment to continue.

Supervisors and managers will also be subject to discipline for engaging in any retaliation.

Complaint And Investigation Of Sexual Harassment

All complaints or information about suspected sexual harassment will be investigated, whether that information was reported in verbal or written form. Investigations will be conducted in a timely manner, and will be confidential to the extent possible.

An investigation of any complaint, information or knowledge of suspected sexual harassment will be prompt and thorough, and should be completed within 30 days. The investigation will be confidential to the extent possible. All persons involved, including complainants, witnesses and alleged perpetrators will be accorded due process to protect their rights to a fair and impartial investigation.

Any employee may be required to cooperate as needed in an investigation of suspected sexual harassment. Employees who participate in any investigation will not be retaliated against.

Investigations will be done in accordance with the following steps:

Upon receipt of complaint, the Director will conduct an immediate review of the allegations, and take any interim actions, as appropriate. If complaint is oral, encourage the individual to complete the "Complaint Form" in writing. If he or she refuses, prepare a Complaint Form based on the oral reporting.

If documents, emails or phone records are relevant to the allegations, take steps to obtain

and preserve them.

Request and review all relevant documents, including all electronic communications.
Interview all parties involved, including any relevant witnesses;

Create a written documentation of the investigation (such as a letter, memo or email),
which contains the following:

A list of all documents reviewed, along with a detailed summary of relevant documents;

A list of names of those interviewed, along with a detailed summary of their statements;

A timeline of events;

A summary of prior relevant incidents, reported or unreported; and

The final resolution of the complaint, together with any corrective actions action(s).

Keep the written documentation and associated documents in the employer's records.

Promptly notify the individual who complained and the individual(s) who responded of
the final determination and implement any corrective actions identified in the written
document.

Inform the individual who complained of their right to file a complaint or charge
externally as outlined below.

Legal Protections And External Remedies

Sexual harassment is not only prohibited by SCLS but is also prohibited by state, federal,
and, where applicable, local law. Aside from the internal process at SCLS, employees
may also choose to pursue legal remedies with the following governmental entities at any
time.

New York State Division of Human Rights (DHR) The Human Rights Law (HRL),
codified as N.Y. Executive Law, art. 15, § 290 et seq., applies to employers in New York
State with regard to sexual harassment, and protects employees, paid or unpaid interns
and non-employees regardless of immigration status. A complaint alleging violation of
the Human Rights Law may be filed either with DHR or in New York State Supreme
Court. Complaints with DHR may be filed any time within one year of the harassment. If
an individual did not file at DHR, they can sue directly in state court under the HRL,
within three years of the alleged discrimination. An individual may not file with DHR if

they have already filed a HRL complaint in state court. Complaining internally to SCLS does not extend your time to file with DHR or in court. The one year or three years is counted from date of the most recent incident of harassment. You do not need an attorney to file a complaint with DHR, and there is no cost to file with DHR. DHR will investigate your complaint and determine whether there is probable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred. Probable cause cases are forwarded to a public hearing before an administrative law judge. If discrimination is found after a hearing, DHR has the power to award relief, which varies but may include requiring your employer to take action to stop the harassment, or redress the damage caused, including paying monetary damages, attorney's fees and civil fines.

DHR's main office contact information is: NYS Division of Human Rights, One Fordham Plaza, Fourth Floor, Bronx, New York 10458, (718) 741-8400

Contact DHR for more information about filing a complaint.

United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

The EEOC enforces federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VII of the 1964 federal Civil Rights Act (codified as 42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq.). An individual can file a complaint with the EEOC anytime within 300 days from the harassment. There is no cost to file a complaint with the EEOC. The EEOC will investigate the complaint, and determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred, at which point the EEOC will issue a Right to Sue letter permitting the individual to file a complaint in federal court.

The EEOC does not hold hearings or award relief, but may take other action including pursuing cases in federal court on behalf of complaining parties. Federal courts may award remedies if discrimination is found to have occurred.

If an employee believes that he/she has been discriminated against at work, he/she can file a "Charge of Discrimination." The EEOC has district, area, and field offices where complaints can be filed.

If an individual filed an administrative complaint with DHR, DHR will file the complaint with the EEOC to preserve the right to proceed in federal court.

Local Protections

Many localities enforce laws protecting individuals from sexual harassment and

discrimination. An individual should contact the county, city or town in which they live to find out if such a law exists.

Contact the Suffolk County Police Department

If the harassment involves physical touching, coerced physical confinement or coerced sex acts, the conduct may constitute a crime. Contact the Suffolk County Police Department.

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COMPLAINT FORM FOR REPORTING SEXUAL HARASSMENT

If you believe that you have been subjected to sexual harassment, you are encouraged to complete this form and submit it to the Human Resource Officer or the Director.

If you are more comfortable reporting verbally or in another manner you are able to do so to a supervisor, the Human Resources Officer, or the Director however you are encouraged to report and harassment using this form.

COMPLAINANT INFORMATION

Name:

Home Address:

Home Phone:

Job Title:

Preferred Communication Method:

SUPERVISORY INFORMATION

Immediate Supervisor's Name:

Title:

Work Phone:

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Your complaint of Sexual Harassment is made against:

Name:

Title:

Relationship to you: ☐ Supervisor ☐ Subordinate ☐ Co-Worker ☐ Other

Please describe the conduct or incident(s) that is the basis of this complaint and your reasons for concluding that the conduct is sexual harassment. Please use additional sheets of paper if necessary and attach any relevant documents or evidence.

Date(s) sexual harassment occurred:

Is the sexual harassment continuing? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please list the name and contact information of any witnesses or individuals that may have information related to your complaint:

The last two questions are optional, but may help facilitate the investigation.

Have you previously complained or provided information (verbal or written) about sexual harassment at SCLS? If yes, when and to whom did you complain or provide information?

Employees that file complaints with their employer might have the ability to get help or file claims with other entities including federal, state or local government agencies or in certain courts.

Have you filed a claim regarding this complaint with a federal, state or local government agency? Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you instituted a legal suit or court action regarding this complaint? Yes ☐ No ☐

Have you hired an attorney with respect to this complaint? Yes ☐ No ☐

I request that SCLS investigate this complaint of sexual harassment in a timely and confidential manner as outlined below, and advise me of the results of the investigation

Signature: _____ Date: _____